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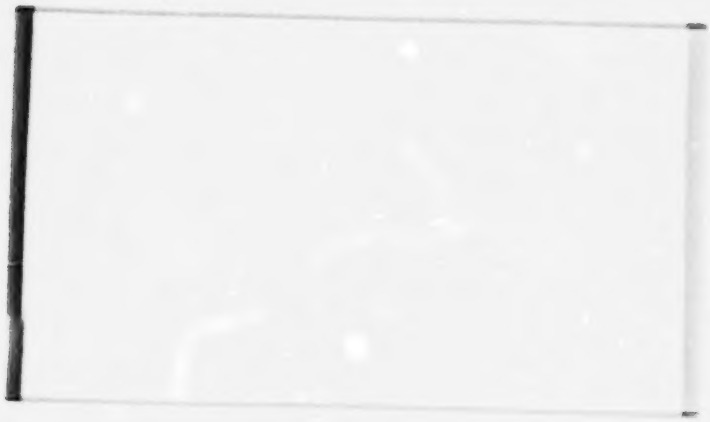

HIGHLIGHTS OF SELF EMPLOYMENT OF ETHNOCULTURAL GROUPS IN CANADA

Report 3: Visible Minorities in selected industries (in Canada, Ontario and Toronto)

Submitted to
Multiculturalism Canada

By
TEEGA Research Consultants Inc.

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A. INTRODUCTION TO REPORT 3

The highlights presented in the following pages are all derived from special tabulations provided by Statistics Canada from the 1981 Census. The focus here is on Canada, Ontario, and Toronto.(1) Eight industry categories are examined in comparison to each other and to all other industries grouped together. The eight industry categories are the following divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification (1970):

- Division 4: Mining (Including Milling), Quarries, and Oil Industries
- Division 5: Manufacturing Industries
- Division 6: Construction Industry
- Division 7: Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities
- Division 8: Trade (Wholesale and Retail)
- Division 9: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
- Division 10: Community, Business and Personal Service Industries
- Division 11: Public Administration and Defence.

Other industrial divisions, which were grouped together are: Division 1 (Agriculture), Division 2 (Forestry), and Division 3 (Fishing and Trapping).

The ethnic origin categories that are examined in this report are seven groupings(2):

1. Blacks
2. Far East Asians
3. Indo-Pakistanis
4. Pacific Islanders
5. South East Asians
6. West Asians and Arabs
7. Latin Americans.

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(1) The definition of Toronto as used in this report is the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area, as defined by Statistics Canada.

(2) Refer to Multiculturalism Canada for the specific groups included in these categories.

Self employed persons of the above ethnic origins are compared, in the highlights, to the labour force in general. All those who reported being self employed in the 1981 Census are included in the definition of "self employment".

In some of the tables used for the analysis in this report, figures in sub-categories do not always exactly add up to the indicated totals. This is due to rounding in sub-categories by Statistics Canada. When small numbers are involved, say 200 persons or less, this could mean significant statistical discrepancy. In the large majority of cases, however, there is no discrepancy.

B. HIGHLIGHTS

1. CANADA

Differences In Self Employment of Ethnic Groups

- In Canada as a whole, those persons in the labour force who reported ethnic origins considered as visible minorities, have a relatively smaller representation in self employment than those who reported other origins.(1) Out of every 100 individuals considered to be visible minorities about 7 are self employed. This is in comparison to 9 in 100 of those with other ethnic origins.

- The highest group of the visible minorities with self employed persons is the West Asian and Arab group — for every 100 persons of this group about 14 are self employed. On the other end of the scale are the Pacific Islanders, where about 2 of every 100 are self employed.

- The Far East Asians, like the West Asians and Arabs, have relatively more self employed persons than is indicated for the general Canadian population — with about 11 out of every 100 Far East Asians being self employed compared to about 9 out of every 100 Canadians in general.

- Self employed Blacks make up about 3 in every 100 of Canadian Blacks in the labour force. This figure changes depending on the industry division considered. For example, about 12 of every 100 Blacks working in the Construction industry are self employed. On the other hand, less than 1 per cent of Blacks are self employed respectively in the following industries: Manufacturing; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Mines, Quarries and Oil.

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(1) Self employed persons as defined here are all those who reported being self employed and incorporated without paid help, self employed and incorporated with paid help, self employed and unincorporated without paid help, and self employed and unincorporated with paid help.

- About 7 in 100 Indo-Pakistanis are self employed. This conforms to the general average for visible minorities, but is less than the 9 in every 100 figure for Canadians in general. On the high side, self employed Indo-Pakistanis make up 13 persons in every 100 Indo-Pakistanis in Construction; 11 persons in every 100 Indo-Pakistanis in Transportation, Communications and other Utilities; and 14 persons in every 100 Indo-Pakistanis in the Trade industries. On the low side, only 1 in every 100 Indo-Pakistanis employed in Manufacturing are self employed.

- About 4 in every 100 of South East Asians are self employed across the various industry categories. The industry category with the highest relative proportion of self employed South East Asians is Trade (wholesale and retail), with 10 in every 100 South East Asians working in Trade being self employed. On the other hand, only 1 in every 100 South East Asians working in Manufacturing is self employed.

- The self employed proportion of Latin Americans is also low compared to the Canadian average of 9 for every 100 persons. In the case of Latin Americans, this figure is 4 in every 100 persons.

- In actual total number comparisons, about 4 per cent of all self employed persons in Canada are of reported ethnic origins considered to be visible minorities.

Ethnic Participation in Different Industries

- If self employment is looked at separately for visible minorities as a whole, respectively in each industrial category, the lowest participation of visible minorities is in the Mines, Quarries and Oil Industries, and the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Trapping categories, with less than 1 per cent of all self employed in these categories being of a visible minority ethnic origin. The next lowest industry category for visible minority participation in self employment is Construction — visible minorities make up about 2 per cent of all self employed in this category.

- The highest level of participation of visible minorities in self employment is in the Trade Industries and Business and Personal Services categories, with over 6 per cent of all self employed in these categories being of a visible minority origin.(1)

Labour Force Participation of Visible Minorities Compared to Others

- The relative distributions of total labour force participants, i.e., self employed plus others, over the various industry categories examined, indicate some differences between visible minorities and other ethnic origin groups. The largest differences are indicated in the Manufacturing, and Business and Personal Services categories -- 25 per cent of all visible minorities are employed in Manufacturing, compared to 19 per cent of all others; and 36 per cent of all visible minorities are employed in Business and Personal Services, compared to 29 per cent of all others.

- The differences are not so remarkable in the other industry categories. For example, 15 per cent of visible minorities are employed in Trade (wholesale and retail), compared to about 16 per cent of all others being employed in Trade.

Industry Participation of Self Employed Persons of Visible Minority Origins Compared to Others

- When only the distributions of self employed labour force participants in the various industry categories are examined, again some differences are indicated for

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(1) Business and Personal Services include education and related services, health and welfare, religious organizations, amusement and recreation, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food, and other miscellaneous services.

relative participation of visible minorities compared to others. In this case the largest differences are in Trade and Business and Personal Services. About 32 per cent of all self employed visible minorities are in Trade, and about 45 per cent of all self employed visible minorities are in Business and Personal Services. The comparable figures for self employed persons of other ethnic origin groups are 20 per cent of self employed in Trade, and 27 per cent of self employed in Business and Personal Services, respectively.

2. ONTARIO

Differences In Self Employment of Ethnic Groups

- In Ontario, those persons in the labour force who reported ethnic origins considered as visible minorities, have a relatively smaller representation in self employment than those who reported other origins. Out of every 100 individuals considered to be visible minorities about 6 are self employed. This is in comparison to 8 in 100 of those with other ethnic origins.

- The highest group of the visible minorities with self employed persons in Ontario is the West Asian and Arab group — for every 100 persons of this group about 14 are self employed. On the other end of the scale are the Pacific Islanders, where about 2 of every 100 are self employed. This is similar to the comparable Canadian figures for these visible minority groups.

- The Far East Asians, like the West Asians and Arabs, have relatively more self employed persons than is indicated for the general Ontario population — with about 11 out of every 100 Far East Asians being self employed compared to about 8 out of every 100 Ontarians in general.

- In Ontario, as in Canada generally, Blacks, Indo-Pakistanis, South East Asians, and Latin Americans have relatively small proportions, respectively, of their working force populations that are self employed. The figures are 3 in every 100 of Blacks, 6 in every 100 of Indo-Pakistanis, 3 in every 100 of South East Asians, and 4 in every 100 of Latin Americans are self employed.

- In actual number comparisons, about 5 per cent of all self employed persons in Ontario are of reported ethnic origins considered to be visible minorities.

Ethnic Participation in Different Industries

- If self employment is looked at separately for visible minorities as a whole, respectively in each industrial category, the lowest participation of visible minorities in Ontario (as is the case for Canada in general) is in the Mines, Quarries and Oil Industries, and in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Trapping. Less than 1 per cent of all self employed in these categories are of a visible minority ethnic origin. The next lowest industry category for visible minority participation, in self employment in Ontario, is Construction. Visible minorities make up about 2 per cent of all self employed in this category.

- The highest level of participation of visible minorities in self employment is in the Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities; Trade; and Business and Personal Services categories -- with over 6 per cent of all self employed in these categories being of a visible minority origin. In the case of Trade Industries alone, 8 per cent of all those who are self employed in this category in Ontario are visible minorities.

Labour Force Participation of Visible Minorities Compared to Others

- The relative distributions of total labour force participants in Ontario, i.e., self employed plus others, over the various industry categories examined, indicate some differences between

visible minorities and other ethnic origin groups. The main differences are indicated in the Manufacturing, and Business and Personal Services categories -- 28 per cent of all visible minorities are employed in Manufacturing, compared to 24 per cent of all others; and 34 per cent of all visible minorities are employed in Business and Personal Services, compared to 29 per cent of all others. These differences, however, are not as remarkable in Ontario as is the case for Canada as a whole.

Industry Participation of Self Employed Persons of Visible Minority Origins Compared to Others

- When only the distributions of self employed labour force participants in the various industry categories are examined, again some differences in Ontario, as in Canada as a whole, are indicated for participation of visible minorities, compared to other ethnic groups. In this case the largest differences are in Trade and Business and Personal Services. About 35 per cent of all self employed visible minorities are in Trade, and about 45 per cent of all self employed visible minorities are in Business and Personal Services. The comparable figures for self employed persons of other ethnic origin groups are 21 per cent of self employed in Trade, and 32 per cent of self employed in Business and Personal Services, respectively.

3. TORONTO

Differences In Self Employment of Ethnic Groups

- In Toronto, those persons in the labour force who reported ethnic origins considered as visible minorities, have a relatively smaller representation in self employment than those who reported other origins. Out of every 100 individuals considered to be visible minorities about 5 are self employed. This is in comparison to 7 in 100 of those with other ethnic origins. These figures are somewhat lower than the comparable Canadian figures of 7 and 9 respectively in every 100.

- The highest group of the visible minorities with self employed persons in Toronto, as is the case for Canada and Ontario in general, is the West Asian and Arab group -- for every 100 persons of this group in Toronto about 13 are self employed. On the other end of the scale are the Pacific Islanders, where about 2 of every 100 are self employed.

- The Far East Asians, like the West Asians and Arabs, have relatively more self employed persons than is indicated for the general Toronto population -- with about 9 out of every 100 Far East Asians being self employed compared to about 7 out of every 100 Torontonians in general.

- As is the case for Ontario and Canada in general, the self employment figures for Toronto indicate that a relatively lower proportion of Blacks, Indo-Pakistanis, South East Asians, and Latin Americans are self employed, in comparison to other minorities and in comparison to the general average for Toronto of 7 in every 100 persons being self employed.

- In actual number comparisons, about 10 per cent of all self employed persons in Toronto are of reported ethnic origins considered to be visible minorities. This is more than double the comparable figure of 4 per cent for Canada.

Ethnic Participation in Different Industries

- If self employment is looked at separately for visible minorities as a whole, respectively in each industrial category, the highest level of participation indicated for visible minorities is in the Trade Industries, with over 16 per cent of all self employed in this category being of a visible minority origin. This is in marked contrast to the comparable Canadian figure of 6 per cent of all self employed in Trade being of a visible minority origin.

- In Toronto, as well, there are relatively more self employed visible minorities in the Transportation,

Communications, and other Utilities area than in Canada as a whole. In Toronto, about 12 per cent of self employed persons in this industry division are visible minorities, whereas in Canada as a whole the comparable figure is 5 per cent.

Labour Force Participation of Visible Minorities Compared to Others

- In Toronto, the relative distributions of total labour force participants, i.e., self employed plus others, over the various industry categories examined, do not indicate the same remarkable differences between visible minorities and other ethnic origin groups shown for Canada as a whole. The largest difference is in the Manufacturing category -- 28 per cent of all visible minorities are employed in Manufacturing in Toronto, compared to 24 per cent of all others. The comparable differences in the other industry categories are smaller, suggesting a similar relative distribution of visible minorities in comparison to others in Toronto.

Industry Participation of Self Employed Persons of Visible Minority Origins Compared to Others

- When only the distributions of self employed labour force participants in the various industry categories are examined, some differences are indicated for relative participation of visible minorities compared to others in Toronto. In this case the largest differences are in Trade and Construction. About 37 per cent of all self employed visible minorities are in Trade, and about 5 per cent of all self employed visible minorities are in Construction. The comparable figures for self employed persons of other ethnic origin groups are 22 per cent of self employed in Trade, and 14 per cent of self employed in Construction, respectively.